

BRAUN, Pal, dr.; GEDEON, Andras, dr.; REMENARNE BALOUGH, Iren, dr;
~~KERTAI, Pal, dr.~~

Effect of organic iodine on protein-bound and butanol-extractable
iodine concentrations in the blood serum. Orv. hetil. 103 no.6:
264-265 11F '62.

1. Budapest XIII, Tanacs Robert Karoly koruti Korhaz, II. Belosztaly
es Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet.
(IODINE blood) (BLOOD PROTEINS chem)

BRAUN, P., dr.

On new trends in modern medical science. Ther. hung. 9 no.1/2:
27-30 '61.

(GENETICS, HUMAN) (COLLAGEN DISEASES)
(BLOOD CHOLESTEROL) (THROMBOSIS, CORONARY) (EOSINOPHILA)

R.BALOGH, Iren, dr.; BRAUN, Pal, dr.; GEDEON, Andras, dr.; KERTAI, Pal, dr.

Examination of the absorption of Enteroseptol in experimental
animals. Orv. hetil. 105 no.6:252-253 9 F'64

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Korelettani Osztaly es
XIII. ker. Tanacs VB Robert Karoly koruti korhaz, II.Belosztaly.

*

CSILLAG, Miklos, dr.; BRAUN, Pal. dr.; GEDEON, Andras, dr.; FENYER C. Catalin
VATAI, Margit, dr.

The ratio of various urinary steroids in obese female patients.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.19:887-889 9 My '65

I. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Noi Klinika (igazgató:
Zoltan, Imre, dr.) és XIII. Tanács, Robert Karoly koruti kórház,
II. Belosztály (főorvos: Braun, Pal. dr.).

CSILLAG, Miklos, dr.; BRAUN, Pal, dr.; GEDEON, Andras, dr.; FEHER, G. Katalin;
VATAI, Margit, dr.

The ratio of various steroids in the urine of obese female
patients following ACTH stimulation. Orv. hetil. 106 no.41:
1940-1942 10 0 '65.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Noi Klinika (igazgató:
Zoltan, Imre, dr.) és XIII. ker. Tanács, Robert Karoly körúti
Kórház, II. Belosztály (főorvos: Braun, Pal, dr.).

BRAUN, Peter, okleveles villamosmérnök, tudományos munkatárs; GERTLER, János, okleveles villamosmérnök, tudományos munkatárs; KARDOS, Gilbert, okleveles matematikus

Calculating network load distribution by digital computer.
Elektrotechnika 57 no.7:290-298 J1 '64.

1. Electric Power Industry Research Institute, Budapest, VI., Rudas L.u.27 (for Braun and Gertler). 2. Electronic Computer Center, Ministry of Heavy Industry, Budapest, V., Markó u.16 (for Kardos).

ROMANENKO, Pavel Nikanorovich; ROYTMAN, Miron Yakovlevich; BRAUN,
P.M., red.

[Fire prevention measures for heating and ventilation
systems] Pozharnaya profilaktika otopitel'no-ventiliatsion-
nykh sistem. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu
"Stroiizdat," 1964. 251 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BRAUN, Peter, okleveles villamosmérnök; ZOMBORY, Emil, okleveles
~~villamosmérnök~~

High-accuracy electronic measuring device of network models.
Elektrotechnika 56 no.4:165-172 Ap '63.

1. Villamos Energetikai Kutató Intézet tudományos munkatársa,
Budapest, VI., Rudas László u.27.

ROGOZHIN, Ye.A.; KOSAREV, N.D., inzh.; BABETS, Yu.; STORCHAK, K.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., burovzryvnik; MAKAROV, V.M.; BRAUN, P.P.; KUKLIN, A.D.

Reader's letters. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.12:36-37 D '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Gornotekhnicheskiy inspektor upravleniya Groznenskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR (for Rogzhin). 2. Rudnik im. Gubkina. (for Kosarev). 3. Glavnyy inzhener shakhty "Krasnolimanskaya" tresta Krasnoarmeyskugol' (for Storchak). 5. Uchastok No.15-16 Krasnodarvzryvproma (for Tereshchenko). 6. Glavnyy inzhener shakhty "Baydayevskiye uklony" (for Makarov). 7. Zaveduyushchiy zdravpункtom shakhty "Baydayevskiye uklony" (for Braun). 8. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera po tekhnike bezopasnosti tresta Kazzoloto (for Kuklin).
(Industrial safety)

VONDRACEK, Rudolf; BRAUN, Petr, inz.

Universal transistorized studio amplifier. Sdel tech 11 no.10:
380-381 0 '63.

L 21597-66

ACC NR: AP6010945

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0014/65/000/005/0170/0172

AUTHOR: Braun, Petr (Engineer); Vondracek, Rudolf

ORG: none

TITLE: Theory and practice of using magnetic tape for symmetrization

SOURCE: Sdelovaci technika, no. 5, 1965, 170-172

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic tape, electronics

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the theory and practical applications of magnetic tape in symmetrization and indicates a method by which a considerable increase in sensitivity can be obtained. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card

1/1

BRAUN, R.

37 3
✓ Measuring the mean lifetime of mesons in iron. Ryszard
Braun (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Uniw. Łódź,*
St. II Nauk. Mat.-Przyrod. No. 3, 191-212(1957) (English
JB and Russian summaries).—The mean life-time of μ mesons in
Fe was found to be 2.14 ± 0.08 microsec. A modification of
1/ the delayed-coincidence method was used. The electronic
device is described in detail. J. Stecki

BRAUN, Ryszard; KASINSKI, Leszek

A proposed method of measuring the total cross-sections of some light elements for 14 MEV Neutrons. Nauki matematyczne przyrod Lodz no.9:5-22 '61

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej, Uniwersytet, Lodz

ACCESSION NR: AT4038890

P/2538/61/000/009/0005/0022

AUTHOR: Braun, Ryszard (Braun, Rishard); Kasinski, Leszek (Kasin'ski, Leshek)

TITLE: Project for the measurement of the total effective cross-section in the interaction of neutrons having an energy of 14 Mev with certain light elements

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki matematyczno-przyrodnicze, no. 9, 1961, Projektowanie i budowa akceleratora jonowego (Design and construction of an ion accelerator), 5-22

TOPIC TAGS: total effective cross-section, neutron interaction, light element , deuteron accelerator, nucleon bond, d-T reaction, low-energy deuteron, optimum thickness

ABSTRACT: The Experimental Plant of Lodz University was prompted to build a deuteron accelerator by the fact that neutrons with an energy exceeding that of the nucleon bond in the nucleus are relatively easy to obtain, e.g. by the d-T reaction, an abundant source of monoenergetic neutrons with 14 Mev energy even when the incident deuterons have low energy. The accelerator is to be used mainly to make fast neutrons from a tritium target. It will be powered by a 600 kv

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4038890

cascade generator. As a relatively simple and still timely first test for comparison with the results obtained by others (summarized in table 1), the authors chose the measurement of the total effective cross-section of certain light elements in interaction with neutrons. They review the results obtained thus far, describe the elements of the experimental setup, discuss the optimum thickness of the sample and time of measurement, calculate the total effective cross-section and discuss the errors. "In concluding this brief description of the experiment project, we thank Dr. A. Zawadzki for reading through it and indicating the points for discussion opened in the paper. We likewise thank all the colleagues of our group who assisted in treating and discussing the subject." Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 3 tables and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego, Lodz
(Chair of Experimental Physics of Lodz University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 18Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 016

Card 2/2

L 39650-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPT(c)/EPT(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pr-1/
 Pa-1/Pu-1 IJP(c) JD
 ACCESSION NR: AT5005433 P/2538/64/000/017/0079/0032

AUTHOR: Braun, R.; Lipinski, A. (Lipinskiy, A.); Malecki, H. (Maletskiy, Kh.);
Przytula, M. (Pshytula, M.)

TITLE: Detector of fast neutrons with a moderator

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki matematyczno-
 przyrodnicze, no. 17, 1964. Fizyka, 79-82

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation detector, detector, fast neutron detector, moderator,
 scintillator, zinc sulfide, boron, plexiglas, plexiglas moderator, photomultiplier
 tube, discriminator, amplifier, pulse light flash

ABSTRACT: A scintillation detector (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure), consisting of a
 scintillator from silver-activated zinc sulfide and boron sinter, a plexiglass
 moderator, and two photomultiplier tubes, is described. Five layers of sinter 1
 mm in thickness are inserted between the six plates of plexiglas, and neutrons
 falling perpendicularly to the plates are slowed down in the plexiglas. The slow-
 ing down takes place also in an additional moderator 16 mm in thickness placed in
 front of the detector. A 16 mm plexiglas layer placed behind the detector serves
 as a neutron reflector. Light flashes in the zinc sulfide produced by alpha par-

Card 1/5

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ACCESSION NR: AT5005433

ticles from the reaction of the slowed-down neutrons are recorded by two photomultiplier tubes. This setup is advantageous in that a small number of photomultiplier tubes can record light flashes from a large surface. The pulses from the photomultiplier tubes are transferred first to simple cathode followers and then to a 20-meter concentric cable connected to an amplifier, discriminator, and computer. At 100 cm² of active detector surface the efficiency for neutrons from a Po-Be source amounts to about 5%. Detector sensitivity to gamma and x-ray radiation is negligible under these conditions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego (Experimental Physics Department, Lodz University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 43560-65 EWT(m) Feb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AT5005434

P/2538/64/000/017/0083/0088

AUTHOR: Braun, R.; Lipinski, A. (Lipinskiy, A.); Malecki, H. (Maletskiy, Kh.);
Przytula, M. (Pshtula, M.) 14/3

19
B+1
TITLE: Gamma-ray scintillation spectrometer with NaI(Tl) single crystal

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki matematyczno-
przyrodnicze, no. 17, 1964. Fizyka, 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation spectrometer, spectrometer, single crystal spectrometer,
gamma ray spectrum, resolving power

ABSTRACT: This spectrometer (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) is designed for the
study of spectra of gamma rays emitted during the inelastic scattering of neutrons.
The NaI(Tl) crystal is 38 mm in diameter and 38 mm in height. Pulses from the
photomultiplier tube cathode are transferred to a VI-1 amplifier via a cathode
follower and a 20-meter concentric cable. Amplified pulses are analyzed by means
of an AAI-02 analyzer. Spectra of gamma rays from Cs¹³⁷, Zn⁶⁵, and Po-Be sources
and from the B¹¹(p,γ)C¹² reaction are produced. The resolving power of the spec-
trometer at E = 661 Kev is 9.6%. Work is proceeding on two other single-crystal
spectrometers and efforts are being made to improve their resolving power. Orig.
art. has: 8 figures.

Cord 1/39

L 43560-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005434

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego (Department
of Experimental Physics, Lodz University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CP, NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

C.A.

115

/ Diuresis and the function of the anterior pituitary. Imre Bach, Sándor Braun, Károly Parkas, and Béla Zemplén (Inst. Social Hygiene, Budapest, Hung.). *Kísérlet Orvostudomány* 2, 38-42 (1950).- The histol. alterations during diuresis caused by 20 mg./kg. doses of 4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine on white rats consisted of quickly developing and slowly receding changes in their kidneys and pituitary bodies, affirming that the anterior pituitary plays a role in diuresis. A correlation exists between the function of the anterior pituitary and the alk. phosphatase activity of the renal epithelium. István Pándy

BRAUN, S.; KOMOR, K.

Non-hypertensive nephrosclerosis; contribution to the rôle of adrenals in hypertension. Orv. hetil. 94 no.11:302-305 15 Mar 1953. (GLML 24:4)

1. Doctors. 2. B Internal Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Imre Bach) and Prosectorium (Head Physician -- Dr. Sandor Braun), Peterfy Sandor utcai Metropolitan Hospital-Polyclinic (Director -- Dr. Jozsef Lendvai).

BRAUN S.

Excerpta Medica sec 16 3/3 Mar 55 Cancer

853. BRAUN S. Dept. of Path., Péterfy Str. Hosp., Budapest *Janus green B teratological action in embryonated hen's eggs and embryogenetic and carcinogenic bearings of its mechanism of action* Acta morphol. Acad. scient. hung. (Budapest) 1954, 4/1 (61-82) Graphs 4 Tables 1 Illus. 43

According to a previous paper (see *Excerpta med.*, Sect. XVI, 1953, 1/1, Abstr. No. 79) Janus green B exerts a tumour-generalizing effect, the mechanism of which is now studied under less intricate experimental conditions. Janus green B solution was applied to the internal lamina of the serous membrane of 786 embryonated hen's eggs, which were then incubated under normal atmospheric conditions. In 90% of the surviving organisms, one or more of 27 different kinds of developmental abnormalities occurred. Their character and incidence depended on the embryonic stage at which Janus green B had been applied. The most severe malformation was amorphous cardiacus, while the most frequent anomalies were those originating from damage to the neural plate. The teratogenic effect was found to be dependent on the complete or partial reduction of the dye into a leuco-base, which then reduced the oxygen consumption of the cell to 1/10 of the normal. This tissue hypoxia develops its teratogenic action between the 48th and 62nd hr. of incubation. Details are given of the numerical changes and the changes in the order of magnitude in the mitochondria brought about by this hypoxia, and of their morphogenetical interrelations. The results indicate that the type of cellular respiration characterized by decreased oxygenation, as described in the cancer cell by Warburg, is not consequential to, but precedes carcinoma.

Author

BRAUN, Sándor

VAJDA, István, dr.; BRAUN, Sándor, dr.; MALAK, György, dr.

Pathologic anatomy and experimental pathology of di- and tri-oxymethylglycarbon therapy of malignant tumors. Orv. hetil. 95 no.30:808-812 25 July 54.

1. A Peterfy Sándor-utcai Kórház-rendelő prosecturája
(NEOPLASMS, therapy
di- & trihydroxymethanediol, exper. pathol.)
(GLYCOLS, ther. use
di- & trihydroxymethanediol, ther. of neoplasms,
exper. pathol.)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; BRAUN, Sandor, dr.

Study on connections between the blood pressure in sclerotic lesions of the kidney and the histological structure of the adrenal cortex, based on 36 autopsies. Magy. belorv. arch. 9 no.4:109-114 Aug 56.

1. Fovarosí Peterfy Sandor utcai korház-rendelő (igazgató: Lendvai, József, dr.) B-bel osztálynak (főorvos: Bach, Imre, dr.) és Prosecturájának (főorvos: Braun, Sándor, dr) közleménye.

(NEPHROSCLEROSIS, pathol.

adrenal cortex histopathol. changes, relation to blood pressure (Hun))

(ADRENAL CORTEX, in various dis.

nephrosclerosis, histopathol. changes & relation to blood pressure (Hun))

(BLOOD PRESSURE, in various dis.

nephrosclerosis, relation to histopathol. changes in adrenal cortex (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/8 Cancer August 50

3099. **The connection between the karyoplastic effect of experimental hypoxia and morphological changes in mitochondria** Zusammenhang der karyoplastischen Wirkung der experimentellen Hypoxie mit morphologischen Veränderungen der Mitochondrien. BRAUN S., ERDELYI M. and HARMATH Z. Städt. Krankenh.-Poliklin., Pathol.-Anat. Abt., Budapest. *Neoplasma* 1958, 5 3 (200-210) Illus. 24

It was established in earlier experiments that Janus green B has a tumour-promoting and teratogenic effect. When Janus green B and carcinogenic hydrocarbons were simultaneously administered, reduced survival was observed in animals with induced tumours. Specific changes were established in the cytological picture of the tumours. This effect of Janus green B is termed 'karyoplastic', in contrast to the karyoclastic effect of mitotic poisons. S.c. sarcomas induced with Janus green B and carcinogenic hydrocarbons have an unusual polymorphocellular character. Amitotic and pseudo-amitotic forms of cell division, polyploid nuclei, and spindle-disturbances in indirectly dividing tumour cells are present in large numbers. The mitochondria in the protoplasm are increased, and a picture of chromosomal fragmentation is quite common. Janus green B is assumed to have a direct hydrogen-accepting role with respect to the mitochondria, and only secondarily a damaging effect on nuclei in the interphase. In transplanted sarcomas which had been induced with Janus green B and carcinogenic hydrocarbons, the karyoplastic changes in the tumour cells described above could be observed over 3 or 4 generations. In later transplantations, these karyoplastic properties gradually disappeared, and the tumours appeared as small round-celled sarcomas.

Juhász - Budapest

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/17 Gen. Path. Dec 59.

3624, THE EFFECT OF JANUS GREEN B ON AMYTAL ASCITES TUMOURS;
IN-VIVO AND IN-VITRO EXPERIMENTS IN MICE - Wirkung von Janus-
grün B auf Amytalascites-Mäusetumoren bei In-vitro- und In-vivo-Experi-
menten - Braun S., Erdélyi M. and Harmath Z. Städt. Krankenh.,
Poliklin. Péterfy-Str.; Budapest - NEOPLASMA 1958, 5/4 (348-364)
Graphs 8 Tables 2 Illus. 24

Previous investigations have shown that Janus green B exerts its tumour-promot-
ing and teratogenic effect as a hydrogen acceptor, the dye meanwhile being broken
down to leuco-base. The present test object was amytal ascites sarcoma (Juhász,
Bald and Kendrey). This was found to convert Janus green B into leuco-diethyl-
adrenin under partially anaerobic conditions. The dye-reducing effect of the
tumour cells was directly proportional to the number of tumour cells and indirect-
ly proportional to the dye concentration. The step-wise breakdown of Janus green
B as redox dye results from the activity of the Krebs cycle dehydrogenases bound
to the mitochondria. According to previous reports, Janus green B is an inter-
phase toxin. Anaerobic incubation of tumour cell suspension with Janus green B
gives rise to a variety of pathological forms of cell division. The morphology of
these changes is described in detail and illustrated by phase-contrast microscopic
findings.

Juhász - Budapest (V, 2, 16)

BACH, Imre, dr.; BRAUN, Sandor, dr. ; KOMOR, Karoly, dr.

Regression of diabetes in Kimmelstiel-Wilson syndrome. Orv.
hetil. 105 no.29:1356-1358 19 JI'64

1. Peterffy Sandor u. Korhaz-Rendelo, B.Belosztaly es
Proszektura.

BRAUN, S.

Current problems of experimental teratogenesis. Acta morph.
acad. sci. Hung.: Suppl. 13:1-14 '65.

1. Department of Pathological Anatomy, Peterfy Hospital,
Budapest.

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC BRAUN, S.E.										A-4									
Vascular response to amyl nitrite and histamine at different ages. I. GILMAN and S. BRAUN (Arch. Sci. Biol. U.R.S.S., 1937, 44, 87-102).—The effect of inhalation of amyl nitrite was studied on 120 children, 20 adults, and 38 elderly people. The general effects were the same in young and old but the e.c.g. showed marked differences in children and adults on the one hand and elderly people on the other. In children the symptoms are sometimes acute and similar to those of coronary thrombosis. The effect of histamine was studied on 11 children and 11 elderly persons. The general reactions were identical in both, but started later and lasted longer in the old. T. T.																			
ABB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS													3RD AND 4TH GROUPS												
<i>Ca</i> BRAUN, S.E. The evolution of the vascular system. IV. 1. Helman and S. Braun. <i>Arch. sci. biol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 44, No. 3, 87-102 (in English, 102) (1936).—The effect of the inhalation of amyl nitrite was studied in children (4-15 yrs.), adults (22-35 yrs.) and old people (61-83 yrs.) with the aid of an electrocardiograph. In the 1st 2 cases an increase in the amplitude of the P waves was found in 37 and 50% (resp.) of the cases, a decrease and a smoothing out of the T wave in 86 and 92%, and changes in the direction of the ST interval (which falls below the base line) in 52 and 43%. In the 3rd group these changes were less frequent and considerably less pronounced. The changes were of extremely short duration. Histamine in doses of 0.5 cc. of 1 mg. % solns. given subcutaneously to children and old people caused hyperemia of identical intensity, but in the latter group it began somewhat later and lasted longer. S. A. K.																									
COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIATIONS WATER-SOLUBLE ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
147382 01 193603 437 047 036 01111101 13301 830197 011111 047 047 111																									
01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26																									

BRAUN, Tadeusz

On the displacement of coloured fluids into the middle ear cleft as investigated on preparations on the petrous bone. Bull.Soc.anis sc.Poznan, ser.C. no.5:77-81 1955.

1. Otolaryngological Clinic of the Medical Academy in Cracow.
(PETROUS BONE, physiology,
permeability of stained fluids into middle ear)
(EAR, MIDDLE, physiology,
permeability of stained fluids into through petrous
bone)

BRAUN, Tadeusz

Spreading of diluted stains in the spaces of the middle ear according on investigations of preparations of the petrous bone. Otolar.polska 9 no.4:315-318 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A M w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Miodonski.

(PETROUS BONE, physiology,

spreading of gentian violet in vitro (Pol))

(GENTIAN VIOLET,

spreading in petrous bone in vitro (Pol))

BRAUN, Tadeusz

Localization of foreign bodies during interventions with the aid of a sound or a metal loop. Otolaryngologia 14 no.1:95-99 '60.

1. Z Kliniki laryngologicznej A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Miodonski.
(ORBIT for bodies)

BRAUN, Tibor, vegyész

Simple quantitative paper chromatographic method for clinical laboratories. Orv. hetil. 98 no.9:222-224 3 Mar 57.

1. A Marosvásárhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyszertészeti Intézet és Fertőzőbetegségek Klinikájának (Igazgató: Klemen, László, dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(CHROMATOGRAPHY

paper, quantitative, new method for clin. laboratories
(Hun))

BRAUN, Tomas, inz.

Improving the transportation in our cities by better organization. Doprava no.11:384-386 '62.

Braun T.

Country	: RUMANIA	H -17
Category	: Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50724	
Author	: <u>Braun, T.</u> ; Elazek, V.	
Institute	: -	
Title	: Interaction Among Aminoacids in Chromatography. I. Investigation of Mixtures of Glycine and Glutaminic Acid With the Aid of "Circular" *	
Orig Pub.	: Farmacia (Romin.), 1958, 6, No 1, 53-58	
Abstract	: Presented and discussed are results of experimental investigations involving mixtures of certain aminoacids with the aid of "circular" chromatography on paper. They permit the conclusion that the interaction of aminoacids is revealed in the "circular" chromatography as it does in the unilateral progression method. Mixture of glycine and glutaminic	
	* Chromatography on Paper	
Card:	1/2	

Country : H-17
Category : Chemical Technology.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50724

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : acid was investigated in particular.
Con'd -- A. Vavilova

Card: 2/2

H-86

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and
Pathological). Internal Secretion. Par reas.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26850

Author : Mosinger, B., Braun, T.

Inst : -

Title : On Hypoglycemic Action of Alloxan

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. fysiол., 1958, 7, No 2, 155

Abstract : In rabbits, the changes of the respiratory coefficient (RC) was determined in relationship to the change of glycemia after introduction of alloxan. In the phase of temporary hyperglycemia, RC decreases. The blood content of lactic acid and amino-acids simultaneously decrease. In hypoglycemic phase, RC increases (sometimes >1); with this, the content of glycogen in the liver increases, and the concentration of amino-acids and P decreases in the blood. -- V.V. Yazvikov

Card 1/1

SZANTAY, J.; BRAUN, T.

Rapid chromatographic method with round filter paper for the separation of bile pigment derivatives. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.4:433-436 Aug 58.

1. Kolozsvari Orvostudományi és Gyógyszertészeti Intézet III. sz. Belklinika és valamint Marosvásárhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyszertészeti Intézet Fertőző b. klinikája.

(BILE PIGMENTS, determ.

separation by rapid chromatographic method with round filter paper (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1742. EFFECT OF HYPOTHERMIA ON DEATH BY STARVATION - Braun T. and Mosinger B. Physiol. Dept. Inst. of Human Nutrit., Prague - NATURE (Lond.) 1958, 181/4614 (968)

Experiments were carried out in 2 groups; Rats were deprived of food, half of them received chlorpromazine and the others were used as control. Chlorpromazine did not exert any influence on the time of survival (control group 6.0 ± 1.4 days, experimental animals 6.5 ± 1.73 days) and the weight curves were the same in both groups. Young rats were deprived of food, half of them were kept at comfortable environmental temperature ($30^{\circ}\text{C}.$) and the other half at $20^{\circ}\text{C}.$ (under these conditions the body temperature of very young rats can be easily lowered to the environmental temperature). The survival time at $30^{\circ}\text{C}.$ was 98 ± 13.6 hr. at $20^{\circ}\text{C}.$

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3c/4E3d

7
2 May
3

Radiometric titrations with Complexons. T. Braun, I. Maxim, and I. Galatcanu (Inst. At. Phys., Bucharest, Romania). *Natura* 182, 938-7(1958).—A radiometric titration depending on complexing reactions is devised by using a radioactive indicator in heterogeneous phase. A cation M^{2+} is titrated with a complexing agent A^{2-} , using a ppt. contg. a radioactive cation (M_1^{2+} B) as indicator. The reactions are: (1) $M^{2+} + A^{2-} \rightarrow MA$; (2) $M_1^{2+} B + A^{2-} \rightarrow M_1^{2+} A + B^{2-}$. Titration curves show a sharp break between the two reactions. As an example Complexon III was used as complexing agent and radioactive Ag; pptd. as Ag_2IO_3 , as indicator, to titrate a soln. contg. Cu at pH 9. Curves for this titration, with varying quantities of Cu, are given. J. S. Cook

Port Jac

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/6 Physiology June 59

2466. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON NITROGEN AND PROTEIN METABOLISM - Der Einfluss des Chlorpromazins auf den Stoffwechsel von Stickstoff und Eiweiss - Braun T., Chaloupka Z. and Neuwirt J. Inst. für Exp. Pathol. def. Med. Fak., Karls-Univ., Prag - NAUNYN-SCHMIEDEBERG'S ARCH. EXP. PATH. PHARMAK. 1958, 233/3 (226-232) Graphs 2 Tables 4

Chlorpromazine was given to 15 rabbits in amounts of 2.5 and 6 mg./kg./day for 1 to 3 weeks. A dose of 2 mg. had no effect on body weight, but decreased nitrogen retention in the organism. Higher doses caused an increased nitrogen excretion, a negative nitrogen balance and a fall in body weight. Chlorpromazine seems to act on deamination processes in liver and kidney.

Mauron - Vevey

BRAUN, T.; MOSINGER, B.

Metabolic activity of lipid-mobilizing factors. Cesk. fysiolo. 8 no.3:
173-174 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidi, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiolo-
gickych dnech v Brne dne 14. 1. 1959.

(LIPIDS, metab.

lipid-mobilizing factors (Cz))

MOSINGER, B.; BRAUN, T.; WENKEOVA, J.; KUJALOVA, V.

Role of the liver and of the pancreas in hypoglycemic effect of oral antidiabetics (BZ 55 and D 860). Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.3:225 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne 14. L. 1959.

(ANTIDIABETICS, eff.

carbutamide & tolbutamide, hepatic & pancreatic factors in hypoglycemic activity (Cz))

(LIVER, physiол.

hypoglycemic mechanism after admin. of carbutamide & tolbutamide (Cz))

(ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS, physiол.
same)

BRAUN, Tadeusz

On antropuncture. Otolaryngologia 14 no.3:343-348 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.
dr med. J.Miodonski.

(OTITIS MEDIA diag)
(PUNCTURES)

FABRY, P.; BRAUN, T.; PETRASEK, R.; FRANKOVA, S.; MASEK, J.; FODOR, J:

Some effects of high-fat diets in experimental animals. Cesk.
gastroent. vyz. 16 no.3/4:178-182 Ap '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyživvy lidu v Praze, reditel doc. MUDr. J. Masek,
DrSc.

(FATS)

(DIET)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)

(TISSUE METABOLISM)

MOSINGER, B.; BRAUN, T.; KUJALOVA, V.; WENKEOVA, J.

Fatty tissue metabolism and fat reserve mobilization. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 16 no.3/4:206-213 Ap '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu v Praze, reditel doc. MUDr. J. Masek, DrSc.

(ADIPOSE TISSUE)
(EPINEPHRINE)

(TISSUE METABOLISM)
(LIPID METABOLISM)

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

S/0195/64/005/001/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Maksim, I.; Braun, T.; Glants, G.

Title: Effect of nuclear radiation on the catalytic properties of nickel oxide

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 1, 1964, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: zinc oxide catalyst, catalyst irradiation, crystal lattice, controlled lattice defect, catalyst conductivity, ZnO, nickel oxide, nuclear radiation

ABSTRACT: While there are some data in the literature concerning the catalytic activity of nickel oxide changed under the action of nuclear radiation, these changes are not explained as a function of certain changes in the crystal lattice. Therefore, the authors undertook a study of these changes and an explanation of their influence on catalytic reactions, having in mind that defects can be introduced into the lattice by radiation at a controlled rate. For this purpose NiO+2.5 mol% Li₂O were irradiated in a 2000 kw reactor of the VVR-S

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

type. Catalytic and electric properties were determined before and after irradiation. An installation of the Schwab type is described. The neutron flux in the channel was: $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \text{sec}^{-1}$ thermal neutrons and $7 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2} \times \text{sec}^{-1}$ fast neutrons with a gamma radiation dose of 10^8 r/hr . Exposure time ranged from 8 to 40 hours. Samples were then deactivated for 10 days, decapsulated and processed. The influence of constant and temporary defects was studied. It was found that the former increases both the electrical conductivity and the catalytic action. The latter do not change the catalytic action, but at room temperature they raise the electrical conductivity. Constant defects depress the activation energy of catalytic CO oxidation. To obtain the greatest changes in electrical conductivity and catalytic activity, the lowest possible temperatures are recommended, using catalysts of the lowest conductivity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnuy fiziki, Bucharest (Institute of Atomic Physics)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr62

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

FABRY, F.; BRAUN, T.; PETRASEK, R.; HORAKOVA, E.; KONOPASEK, E.

The effect of the pattern of food intake on the carcass composition of rats receiving diets with varying fat content. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 13 no.4:333-340 '64.

1. Department of Physiology, Institute of Human Nutrition, Prague.

BRAUN, T.

Rumania/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions, G-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61785

Author: Braun, T.

Institution: None

Title: Reaction Velocity as an Analytical Index (Catalymetric Analysis)

Original

Periodical: Viteza de reactie ca indicator analitic in cazul sistemelor catalizate si folosirea acestui fenomen in analiza cantitativa, Rev. chim., 1954, 5, No 7, 319-325; Rumanian; Russian resumé

Abstract: Detailed description of the method of catalymetric analysis used in analytical chemistry. Reported are the various applications of this method and its applicability in the quantitative and qualitative determination of traces of substances. Several examples are given.

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E20(3)

4
3 May

Catalytic analysis. II. The effect of chelation on catalytic activity. T. Braun, *Rev. chim. (Bucharest)* 6, 252-4 (1955); cf. *ibid.* 5, 310 (1954).—The possibility of increasing the sensitivity in catalytic analysis is discussed. Much depends on whether suitable complex-forming compounds can be found both for "masking" and activation. III. The determination of traces of vanadium and copper. *ibid.* 375-7. To 1 ml. in a photometer cell of the soln. contg. <0.01 γ V add 1 ml. each of *p*-phenetidine (0.1% soln. in HCl), $C_6H_5(OH)_2$ (1% aq. soln.), and doubly distd. H_2O . Add $KBrO_3$ as a soln. satd. at 20° and start a stopwatch. From the comparative times it takes the galvanometer needle to cover a certain distance on the dial for the unknown and a blank, calc. the difference $t_x - t_0$. Repeat by using various amts. of catalyst and plot $t_x - t_0$ vs. V content. Det. Cu similarly with solns. of metal (0.03%), pyridine (2%), and H_2O_2 (8%). Gary Gerard.

rd jay

BRAUN, -T.

"Catalytic analysis. IV. Semiquantitative determination by utilizing the chemiluminescence phenomenon."

p. 118 (Revista De Chimie) Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1956
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

2897. The use of inhibitors in analytical chemistry.
The assay of traces of silver and mercury by the use
of a ceric sulphate-sodium arsenite-sodium iodide
system. T. E. Braun (Inst. Med. Pharm., Targu-
Mures, Romania). *Mikrochim. Acta*, 1937, (1),
128-130 (in French).—The inhibiting effect of traces
of Ag and Hg on the oxidation of KI by $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ is
used for a sensitive assay procedure. A drop of KI
soln. is placed on the base line of a sheet of chromato-
graphic paper, followed by a measured quantity of a
soln. containing 0.005 to 0.03 μg of Ag or Hg. The
paper is suspended in a soln. comprising cerium
soln. [ceric ammonium sulphate (10 g) dissolved in
100 ml of cold H_2SO_4 and filtered] (1 part), arsenite
soln. [3 g of As_2O_3 dissolved in 7 ml of 30% Na_2CO_3
soln., diluted to 100 ml with H_2SO_4] (1 part) and N
 H_2SO_4 (2-4 parts) until the solvent front reaches
nearly the top of the paper. The paper is dried
and examined under u.v. light. The length of the
non-fluorescent zone is proportional to the amount of
Ag or Hg applied at the origin. P. S. Sraoss

M fra
amg

7
 Catalymetrical analysis. VI. Coupled catalysis. T. Braun (Revista
 Chim., Roum., 1957, 8, 43-44).—The method described for the
 detection of Mn is based on its catalytic action in the reaction
 between K periodate and p-phenetidine, resulting in a reddish-
 brown oxidation product. It was found that p-phenetidine contain-
 ing traces of Fe improves the sensitivity of the method. This is
 due to Fe functioning the catalytic action of Mn; this phenomenon
 was called coupled catalysis. The sensitivity limit for the detection
 of Mn is 10^{-8} μ g. in 5 ml. A similar method for detecting Ag is
 also given; the sensitivity limit is 10^{-8} μ g. in 5 ml. I. E. Warriz.

DM MT

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1956, 42994.

Author : Braun T.

Inst :

Title : New Method of Quantitative Chromatography on Filter Paper. Use of Group Microchromatograms with a Bridge.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 2, 127-29.

Abstract: The author has made an improvement in the method of group chromatograms proposed by Vavrukh (RZhKhim, 1956, 68609). In a rectangular sheet of filter paper (30x14 cm) are cut 6 narrow strips of paper of equal length and width (0.5 cm) in such a manner that these strips are joint to one another by a connecting portion of the paper in the form of a

Card : 1/3

ROMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 42994.

border. At the bottom the bands are narrower and form "bridges" as well proposed by Werner (RZh KhimBkh, 1955, 10553), as a result of which rectilinear zone contours are produced at the top of the chromatograms. It was found that chromatography by means of such bands results in a linear correlation between width of the zone thus obtained and the logarithm of concentration of the substance being determined. Upon the lower part of the first five bands are placed equal volumes of standard solutions containing an increasing amount of the substance being determined. On the sixth band is placed the same volume of the solution being analyzed. Chromatography is effected in ascending flow with a selected solvent after which the zones are developed

Card : 2/3

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry. General Questions.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42994.

by means of a color reaction or by fluorescence. Having determined the width of zone of the solution being analyzed, its concentration is ascertained by means of calibration curves. The method is applicable for determination of H_2N-NH_2 , NH_3 , $CO(NH_2)_2$, Mo, U. Maximum error $\pm 8\%$. Use of filter paper impregnated with Al_2O_3 resulted in no substantial amelioration.

Card : 3/3

~~Tibor~~ BRAUN, T.

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7565

Author : ~~Braun~~ Tibor

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Application of Anticatalysis in Analytical Chemistry.
The Determination of Silver and Mercury Using the System
Cerium Sulfate, Arsenious Acid-Sodium Iodide.

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 1, 39-40

Abstract : The catalytic reaction $Ce(SO_4)_2-H_3AsO_3$ used for the determination of iodides (Sandell E.B., Kolthoff I.M., Microchim. Acta, 1937, 1,9) is slowed down in the presence of small amounts of Ag^+ and Hg^{2+} ; with a constant amount of iodide the slowing of the reaction is proportional to the Ag^+ and Hg^{2+} concentration. On that basis a chromatographic method for the determination of small amounts of Ag and Hg was developed. On the edge of the chromatographic paper strip 1 drop of a solution containing 0.5 g of I^- is placed. After drying, the solution to be analyzed containing Ag^+ or Hg^{2+} (0.005 - 0.05%) is placed on the same spot. The dried

Card : 1/2

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7565

chromotogram is suspended in such a way as to immerse its lower end for a few mm. into the solution of $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ (10 g of $\text{NH}_4\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ is dissolved in water and diluted up to 100 ml.) and As_2O_3 (5 g of As_2O_3 is dissolved in 7 ml. of 30% NaOH and diluted to 100 ml.). After a certain time interval the operation is completed. After the chromotogram has been dried, a colorless spot on the yellow background can be seen; which corresponds to reduced Ce^{3+} . The area of the colorless spot is proportional to the amount of Ag^+ or Hg^+ . The outline of the colorless spots are observed in UV light for better precision.

Card : 2/2

10

I 10704-63

ASD/SSD--Ps-l/Pc-l/Pr-l/Pu-l/Pe-l/Psb-l--RM/WW
EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(v)/ES(w)-2--AFPTC/
ACCESSION NR: AP3002022

S/0195/63/004/003/0475/0479

AUTHOR: Maksim, I.; Braun, T.; Khaduk, P.

TITLE: Apparatus for investigating catalytic properties during irradiation in an atomic reactor

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 4, no. 3, 1963, 475-479

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation apparatus, catalytic reaction chamber

ABSTRACT: An apparatus having the form of a cylindrical tube was designed and constructed in order to be able to study radiation effects on the catalytic properties of solid catalysts which appear during the process of irradiation. The installation was made in one of the horizontal channels of a 2000 kilowatt, type VVR-S [Abstractor's note: the designation may be in Latin and would thus read: BBP-C], reactor located in the Institute of Atomic Physics in Bucharest. The following requirements were applied in the construction: the use of materials which became least radioactive; securing of biological safeguards; fast and safe introduction and removal of the catalyst from the reaction chamber; the use and control of temperatures up to 450C in the reaction chamber; and the cooling of the external parts of the apparatus for protection of the reactor channel from overheating.

Card 1/2

L 10704-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002022

The materials used for the apparatus were mainly aluminum and quartz; the others, used of necessity, were for example nichrome for the furnace windings and asbestos for thermal insulation. Paraffin and lead were used for biological protection. The above apparatus can be used to study gaseous reactions catalyzed by solid catalysts, for example, the oxidation of CO, decomposition of water, hydrogenation of ethylene, and the hydrogen-deuterium displacement reaction. The catalysts could be shaped in any way or deposited on backing of asbestos, kieselguhr, carbon, or silica. The action of various semiconducting oxide catalysts on the oxidation of CO is presently being investigated. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 5

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki, Rumania, Bucharest (Institute of Atomic Physics)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr62

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ja/Lw
Card 2/2

L 63186-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5021757

HU/2502/64/041/01-/0199/0207

AUTHOR: Braun, Tibor (Doctor)(Budapest)

TITLE: Complexometric titrations with radiometric end-point detection.
Determinations by indirect and back titrations

15
B+1

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no.1-2, 1964,
199-207

TOPIC TAGS: titrimetry, radiometry, tungsten, sodium, ion

ABSTRACT: The complexometric titration method with radiometric end end-point detection, described by Braun, T., Maxim, T., and Galateanu, I., ("Nautre, vol 182, 1958, p 936), was extended to determinations involving indirect and back titrations. The following examples were described and discussed: Determination of tungstate and sodium ions by indirect titration (indirect) and aluminum determination by back titration (back). Orig. art. has: 3 graphs, 3 tables, 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, L. Eotvos
University, Budapest

Card 1/2

L 63186-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5021757

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC,GC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

JPRS

MLL
Card 2/2

KOHOUT, M.; BRAUN, T.; PARIZKOVA, J.

The effect of starvation and long-term exercise on fatty acid composition of adipose tissue and the effect of adrenalin on the composition of fatty acids released by adipose tissue in vitro. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 14, no.3:276-281 '65.

1. Cardiovascular Research Institute, Institute of Human Nutrition and Research Institute for Physical Culture, Prague.

TOLGYESSY, Juraj, doc. inz., CSc.; HRADIL, Miroslav; JESENAK, Viktor, doc.
inz., CSc.; BRAUN, Tibor, dr.

Rediocolometric titration by using nonisotopic solid-phase
indicators. Chem zvesti 19 no.6:465-469 '65.

1. Chair of Radiochemistry and Radiation Chemistry of the
Slovak Higher School of Technology, Bratislava, Janska ulica
(for Tolgyessy and Hradil). 2. Chair of Inorganic Technology
of the Slovak Higher School of Technology, Bratislava, Janska
ulica (for Jesenak). 3. Chair of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry
of Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 4/b
(for Braun). Submitted December 10, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRAUN, T. → FABRY, P., Nutrition Research Institute, Physiological Department (Ustav pro Vyzkum Lidu, Fysiologicke Odd.), Prague.

"Lipomobilization Activity of Hypophysis in Alloxan Diabetic Rats."
Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 82-83

Abstract: Lipomobilization activity of the hypophysis in healthy male rats and those subject to alloxan diabetes was investigated. Subcutaneous administration of 1-3mg of hypophyseal tissue of alloxan diabetic rats decreased the fat infiltration of liver, and limited the increase in the level of free fatty acids when compared to administration of the same amount of hypophyseal tissue of healthy rats. In healthy animals, starvation for 120 hours did not decrease the lipomobilization activity of the hypophysis, but the content of the growth hormone decreased. 2 Western references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 30 Sep 65.

L 37751-66 EWP(j)/T DS/RM

ACC NR: AT6028246

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/001/0035/0044

AUTHOR: Braun, Tibor (Doctor; Budapest); Hradil, M.—Khradil, M. (Bratislava); Jesenak, V.—Yesenak, V. (Bratislava); Tolgyessy, J.—Tel'deshi, Y. (Doctor; Bratislava)

ORG: [Braun] Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, L. Eotvos University, Budapest; [Hradil; Jesenak; Tolgyessy] Department of Radiochemistry and Radiation Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

TITLE: Radiocoulometric titrations

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 1, 1965, 35-44

TOPIC TAGS: titrimetry, radiation chemistry, radioisotope

ABSTRACT: Two methods, one intermittent and the other continuous, have been developed for radiometric determination of the end point of coulometric titrations based on formation of precipitate and complexation. In the radiocoulometric titrations based on precipitate formation, iodide ions labeled with I^{131} were titrated with silver ions generated by coulometry, using silver electrodes. In the complexometric radiocoulometric titrations with the aid of a solid indicator, the cyanide ions generated by the electrolysis of the complex $[Ag(CN)_2]^-$ were reacted with the Ni^{++} ions to be determined, using AgI solution containing labeled Ag. The experimental apparatus is described. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,906]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Jan65 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

BRAUN, V.B., inzh.; KRASNOV, F.S., inzh.; POBEREZHSKAYA, R.D., inzh.;
SOKOLOV, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

New TMTF apparatus for remote control system channels. Elek.
sta. 34 no.5:69-72 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Remote control)

BRAUN, V.B., inzh.

Voice-frequency apparatus of remote control channels using semiconductor
TMRP devices. Trudy VNIIE no.12:83-93 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

BRUN, V. G.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - General Problems on Isotope Chemistry B-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7419

Author : Braun, V.G., Kaplan, L., Van Dyken, A.R., and
Vil'tsbakh, K.Ye.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Tritium as a Tool in Industrial and Chemical Research

Orig Pub : Sb. Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v prom-sti,
meditsine i s. kh. [Symposium on the Application of
Radioactive Isotopes in Industry, Medicine, and Agri-
culture], Izd-vo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 94-112

Abstract : Tritium has a number of advantages over D and C^{14} as a
tracer: a higher activity, ease of introduction into
molecules, low cost. Its drawback consists in the radi-
oactive decomposition of tritium-tagged compounds. For
purposes of analysis the compounds containing T are con-
verted to a mixture of CH_4 and H_2 , the activity of which
is measured in an ionization chamber. The tritium-tagged

Card 1/2

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USSR/ Physical Chemistry - General Problems on Isotope Chemistry B-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7419

compounds are prepared by reduction with the hydrides of Li-B, Li-Al, and Na-B, which contain T. Another method consists in the neutron irradiation of the respective compounds in the presence of the lithium salt. The tritium formed by the $\text{Li}^6(n, \alpha)$ reaction enters the organic molecules. Data are presented on the activating effect of various groups, maximum specific activities, etc. Tritium-tagged methyl groups were used in the methylation of hydrocarbons for the purpose of investigating their structure. A series of data are presented on the fractionation of the T and H isotopes by partition chromatography and on the effect of the isotope composition of hydrogen on the rate of some reactions.

Card 2/2

- 73 -

BRAUN, V.M., inzh. .

Ring collectors of heat exchangers of the KGH-30 unit.
Kislored 12 no.1:34-36 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Heat exchangers) (Oxygen)

GORYSHIN, N.I.; DONIAIA, A.K.; BRAUN, Ye.A.

Device for temperature control of solutions during the development of autoradiograms. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:78-83 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy embriologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

BRAUN, Ye.A.

Effect of the transplantation of Studitskii's TsRM-1 rhabdomyoblastoma on the thrombocytoqram and megakaryocytes in white mice. Trudy KirgNOAGE no.2:17-20 '65.

Effect of castration and folliculin on the thrombocytoqram in white mice. Ibid.:54-57

Effect of the ovarian cycle and pregnancy in mice on the thrombocyte count and thrombocytoqram. Ibid.:58-60

1. Iz Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta onkologii i radiologii (dir. - prof. A.I.Sayenko). (MIRA 18:12)

BAZHANOV, S.M.; BRAUN, Ye.Ya.

Modernization of VBD inductive transducers. Nauch. trudy
KNIUI no.15:223-225 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

BRAUN, Y. L., CHIBISOV, K. V., and MIKHAYLOVA, A. A.

"On the Importance of Labile Sulphur Compounds in the Photographic Emulsions" paper given at the International Conference on Scientific Photography, Cologne, 24-27 Sep 1956.

E-3,068,138

ant 3072367

5(2), 24(3)

AUTHORS:

Iofa, Z. A., Braun, Z. P.

SOV/156-59-2-13/48

TITLE:

On the Hydrogen Overvoltage on a Cadmium Cathode in Solutions of Caustic Potash (O perenapryazhenii vodoroda na kadmiyevom katode v rastvorakh yedkogo kaliya)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 273-276 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The results achieved by V. Centa and G. Belmondi (Ref 1) in this field are doubted and compared with the measurements of Ya. M. Kolotyarkin and L. A. Medvedeva (Ref 5). The present paper deals with an examination. The results of measurements are given in the coordinates η and $\lg i$ for KOH-solutions of from 0.2 to 9.3 n by figure 1 and from 9.3 to 15.4 n by figure 2. A table gives the measured constants. Figures 1 and 2 show that the overvoltage decreases to a concentration of caustic potash of 9.3 n, at higher concentrations, however, it increases. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the overvoltage on the logarithm of the activity of the KOH-solution. The values are considerably lower than the data of reference 1

Card 1/3

On the Hydrogen Overvoltage on a Cadmium Cathode in Solutions of Caustic Potash

SOV/156-59-2-13/48

and somewhat higher than those of reference 5. On the basis of the theory of retarded discharge and separation of hydrogen in a double layer an equation for the overvoltage is derived which corresponds to the measuring results between 0.2 and 6 n. Between 9.3 and 15.4 n the values of measurement increase, however, higher than calculated. This may be explained by the fact that the water molecules participating in the electrochemical reaction are only influenced by a part of the lines of force of the double-layer field, and the cations introduce less water molecules into the double layer as a result of the reduced hydration; this is not taken into account in consequence of the simplifications made in connection with the derivation of the equation. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra elektrokhemii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova
Card 2/3 (Chair of Electrochemistry, Moscow State University imeni

On the Hydrogen Overvoltage on a Cadmium Cathode in Solutions of Caustic
Potash

SOV/156-59-2-13/48

M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1959

Card 3/3

BRAUN-FALCO

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
 Metabolism
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 107023
 AUTHOR : Braun-Falco, O.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Histochemical demonstration of Aminopeptidase
 in the Normal Skin in Psoriasis, Dermatitis,
 Basaloma, Spinocellular Carcinoma and Mollu-
 ORIG. PUB. : Dermatol. Wochenschr., 1956, 134, No. 31, 1341-1349
 The localization of aminopeptidase was elicited
 ABSTRACT : in the normal skin and in the above-mentioned
 diseases with the aid of L-leucyl- β -naphthyl-
 amide and dl-alanyl- β -naphthylamide as sub-
 strata. --Ye. S. Billig.

*
 scum Sebaceum.

Card: 1/1

BRAUN-FALCO, Oskar

Histochemical investigations on the ground substance of connective tissue under normal and pathological conditions. Przegl. dermat. 49 no.6:499-503 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej w Marburgu a.d. Lahn NRF Kierownik:
prof. dr O. Braun-Falco.

(CONNECTIVE TISSUE) (MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES)
(DERMATOLOGY)

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CA 2 D. I. Mendelyev as reflected in his friendship to Professor Bohuslav Brauner. H BRAUNER. Collection (Czechoslovak Chem Communications 2, 219 (1960)) 12 11 ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 1200 1200000 1200 1200000																																													

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<i>Physicochemical study of the sulfates of rare earth elements.</i> B. Bruner and E. Svagr. <i>Rozprawy 11 II. (czest akademie 41, 1-20(1931))</i>.—A summary of the study begun in 1877 as to the position of rare earth elements in the periodic system which must be abnormal. Relative basicities of a series of sulfates was detd. by physicochem. methods and about equal values for cond. of equiv. solns. was found, though a certain differentiation in the degree of hydrolysis could be noticed. The degree of hydrolysis of individual solns. was ascertained by detn. of the acceleration of hydrolysis of AcOMe and sucrose. The expl. material was rare (Sc, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Er and Th). J. Kufner																									
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COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VALUABLES INDEX									
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<i>BC</i> Physical-chemical study of the rare-earth compounds: E. B. Seltzer and E. S. Selzer (Coll. Chem. Chem. Comm. 1966, 4, 22-23). Theoretical calculations of the character of the metal and acid solutions of Sm, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, and Th have been completed and the possibility of the neutral complex has been determined by the rate of formation of complex and the rate of hydrolysis of metal. Experimental results are given, but discussion of them is reserved for a further paper. E. S. Seltzer.										<i>A-1</i>									
418-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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The characteristics of praseodymium hydrazide. (Submitted. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 3, 270-281 (1968).) $\text{Pr}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ can be obtained pure as follows: The mixed rare earth NH₄ nitrates, with 6 times their wt. of a mixt. of NaNO₃ and KNO₃, are fused at 350° for some

time. All the Fe and Ce sep'd. as Fe_2O_3 and CeO_2 . The ppt. is washed with concd. NH_4NO_3 soln. and the filtrate evap'd. to dryness. The residue is fused at 415° when Pr_2O_3 sep's. as a black mass which is free from l.a. The at. wt. of Pr is 140.94. Green Pr_2O_3 forms salts with acids. Pr_2O_3 evolves O_2 with acids to form trivalent salts; therefore it is not a true peroxide and Pr must be quadrivalent. An oxide, Pr_2O_5 , was shown to be a salt of the other two oxides. John E. Midgley.

John E. Mulcray

Analysis of water from Babylon in Sumava. H. Brunder. *Rozprawy Inst. techn. abstr.* 39, No. 7, 1-9, No. 47, 1-2(1034); *Chem. Abstr.* 9, Abstract sect., 230. The water does not contain any harmful bacteria; it contains large amts. of K^+ , Na^+ and Li^+ and relatively small amts. of Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} . Hardness is 1.25° Colloidal humus Fe, Al, SiO_2 and 28.2 mg./l. HCO_3^- are present. A new method for detn. of Li^+ in presence of K^+ and Na^+ is given.

J. Kučera

BRAUNER, B.Z.

and by the author's name.

Studies of Branner. Cesk.farm. 4 no.6:276-280 J1 '55.

(BIOGRAPHIES

Brauner, Bohuslav)

FRAUNER, E.

Fight against molds in the food industry. p.98

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Praha

Vol. 6, no. 2, 1955

East European Accessions List

Vol. 5 No. 1

Jan. 1956

Brauner, Bohuslav

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Division. History. Classics. Personnel.

A-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. Biologiya, No 4, 1958, 14157.

Author : Brauner Bohuslav

Inst :

Title : Concerning Some Physiological-Optical Experiments of Prof.
Bohuslav Brauner

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. of talmol., 1955, 11, No 3, 170-172.

Abstract: In 1929, Brauner published his original observations in the field of physiological optics after 55 years of self observation which convinced him of their regularity, and which remained little-known even to ophthalmologists. The first of these concerned the so-called temporary artificial blindness, the second, the possibility of observing the internal structure of his own eye. The third observation, in the words of Brauner, could be called stereoscopic vision without a stereo-

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-28-

2101. Mildew-resistant protective masonry paints.
B. Paints. Gachet P. 77184; Res. Corr. Lit. Paint.
Col. Vert., 1957, 38, 103. Chlorinated phenols,
and cresols, are claimed as additives to titanium

dioxide/chlorinated rubber paints. Compositions
of this type are superior to commonly used combina-
tions, giving light-colored paints with mildew
resistance for 3 to 5 years. 36522:612.1

Mills

BRAUNER, Bohuslav; DLABOLA, Miroslav; KOLOC, Vladislav

Some principles of raising working conditions on worksites and their application. Tech praca 15 no.2:101-104 F '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav skla a bizuterie, Jablonec nad Nisou (for Brauner and Dlabola). 2. Technicko-organizacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky, Praha (for Koloc).

BRÄUNER, C.

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Role of tetanus toxin and endotoxins of coli dispepsiae in the mitotic activity of the organism. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.1:77-80 Feb 58.

1. Marosvasarhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyszerészeti Intézet Kóronctani Intézete, Bukaresti Onkológiai Intézet és Székelyudvarhelyi Közegészségügyi Laboratórium.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI

endotoxins of coli dispepsiae, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(TETANUS

toxin, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(CELL DIVISION

mitosis inhib. by endotoxins of coli dispepsiae & tetanus toxin in mice (Hun))

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dr.; RADULESCU, A., dr.; DIMITRIU, St., dr.; DIMITRIU, A., dr.;
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Receptivity to scarlet fever assessed by Dick's reaction with
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DUMITRIU, St.; FELLER, H.; MICO, I.; MIHUL, Valentina; OVANESCO, A.;
PAPP, E.; RADULESCO, Al.

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within the scope of data obtained by current research. Arch.
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pharyngeal, case reports)

(PHARYNX, dis.

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BLINDU, P., dr.; FELER, H., dr.; VINTU, G., dr.; BEJENARU, G., dr.;
RADULESCU, Alex., dr.; SABARESSA, L., dr.; HURMUZACHE, C., prof.;
TUDORANU, O., dr.; SEGAL, B., dr.; MARCULESCU, G., dr.; LUNGU, I.,
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scarlet fever, incidence & prev.)

(SCARLET FEVER, complications
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